

FINLAND

FINLAND

FINLAND

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Hugh R. Wilson
TO: Mr. James Murphy
SUBJECT:

File
DATE: Sept. 27, 1942

I enclose herewith a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Kimbel dated September 26, which refers to your memorandum of September 14 on the same subject.

H.R.W.
AL

Hugh R. Wilson

Enclosure

SECRET

COPY

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL DATE: SEPTEMBER 26, 1942
TO: MR. HUGH WILSON

We have just received from the Department of State the following memorandum relating to your memorandum to me of September 15th:

"Reference is made to your memorandum of September 17, 1942 concerning the telegram from Helsinki to the Department dated July 28, 1942 concerning the Nazi invention producing a velocity at the muzzle of 3800 feet with an ordinary small arms bullet.

"The Division of Communications and Records has informed me that there are only two telegrams from Helsinki on July 28 and neither refers to the matter brought up in your memorandum under reference."

If you can give me further information concerning this matter, I shall pursue it with the Department of State.

W. A. K.

SECRET


ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1941

My dear Colonel Donovan:

The Secretary has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 30, 1941 with which you enclosed a memorandum on Finland. The information contained in the memorandum is of great interest to the Department.

Sincerely yours,


James Clement Dunn
Adviser on Political Relations

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1941

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose a memorandum on Finland
which I have just received. It may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Copy of W. 39

The following represents the personal views of a source of ours in Stockholm:

It is difficult to definitely define reaction in Finland but on the fact of it it would appear Finland's conviction in signing Anti-Comintern Pact will further widen the gap between social Democrats and Government for the following reasons--

(a) Social Democrats as a whole and particularly their present leader, Tanner, are as anti-Comintern as the Government. They are opposed to further Finnish political gravitation towards Germany and consequently further estrangement from Britain and America which signing of anti-Comintern Pact would bring to it's climax.

(b) Signing pact will probably preclude any cessation of Finnish hostilities in immediate future and thus dash hopes of large population.

(c) Under cover of anti-Comintern cooperation with mounting Finnish pro-German parties, i.e. anti-social Democrats, will be strengthened. (It should be mentioned as from January 1st, 1942, Finnish Nazi weekly "Kansallissosialisti" is to become daily). It would seem that Government perhaps anticipates some opposition to its latest move, judging from extensive official inspired article on Comintern appearing in entire Finnish Press during last week.

Question of Finnish announcers is considered to remain unchanged as Finns are so patriotic but it may be possible to throw further light on this when Virtanen, prominent doctor of German Social Democrats and man behind Arbitrarbladet arrives in Sweden at end of November.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 24, 1941

RECEIVED

NOV 24 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan
FROM: Nelson P. Poynter

This may already have been passed on to Secretary Hull, but you might "back stop it" if the Secretary is still interested.

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

Foreign Language Information Service

EDITORIAL DIRECT

(Comment from the Finnish-American press on the exchange of notes between the Finnish Government and the State Department of the United States).

The reaction to the exchange of notes between this country and Finland in the Finnish press in the United States generally emphasizes the special nature of the friendship between the two countries. Consequently a majority of the papers welcome the tenor of the Finnish reply which leaves the door open for continued negotiations. They are, however, on the whole pessimistic over the success of such negotiations because, first, they fear peace with Russia will invite occupation of Finland by Germany and, second, that the United States is in no position to guarantee Finland's borders in case of a possible repetition of the Soviet invasion of 1939, even if German occupation did not become a reality. One paper (Talvoja) points out significantly that thousands of German troops are already in active service on Finnish soil. In regard to the American note, a number of editors seem to believe that it does not take into consideration all these consequences which a peace at this time would involve for the Finnish nation.

The Finnish press in the United States numbers about 25 publications. About half of these are religious weeklies, fraternal organs or women's papers. The remaining newspapers give a general news coverage and fall into three groups: liberal-conservative, representing the majority opinion of Finnish-Americans; socialist, speaking for a strong minority; and two pro-Communist papers. There is also a daily organ of the Industrial Workers of the World which concerns itself chiefly with labor issues. In regard to Finnish peace, socialist and conservative

-2-

papers alike stress the dangers involved. Only the pro-Soviet papers call for an immediate peace with the Soviet Union.

The most representative editorial on the peace issue from any of the liberal-conservative papers is one appearing November 17 in *New York Daily Mirror* (New York News), three times a week, a translation of which is attached to this digest.

Other representative comments from the liberal-conservative press are as follows:

Minneapolis Tribune, New York Mills, Minn., three times weekly, Nov. 13.

"We believe that as a democratic country Finland, in her heart, genuinely wishes that the present war would end in a victory for the democracies. But the position is such that the democratic countries cannot give help to Finland. They can give no assurance that Russia will respect Finland's eastern border if Germany is defeated and Russia, with the help of England and America, is saved. But Germany is not yet defeated and in the event of a Russian-Finnish peace attempt could be a menace to Finland. If Finland made peace with Russia on condition that the Murmansk railroad was left to Russia for the use of the democracies - which appear to be the terms asked of Finland - Finland has no guarantee at this time as to how the democracies can protect her if her relations with Germany become strained because of it. And it has no assurance that the much-needed necessities of life could be supplied to the Finnish people after the signing of such a peace. At a later date, possibly, the situation might be better in this respect, but by that time the hardships endured might well be the fatal blow to the Finnish nation."

Ypsilanti, Calumet, Michigan, three times weekly, Nov. 13.

This paper's editorial accepts the accuracy of a Helsinki radio announcement that thousands of Germans are on Finnish soil to participate in the siege of Leningrad. It declares that this news makes it hopeless to think that Finland can possibly make a separate peace. It then states that "in considering all these circumstances, it appears to us that it is useless for Uncle Sam to

-3-

warn Finland unless it is willing to guarantee in full Finnish security in case Finland tried to comply with the wish of Washington."

Valvoja, in another editorial on Nov. 13:

"Uncle Sam's threat to end America's friendship if Finland doesn't get out of the war is as though a father warned his kidnapped son that if he did not return home at once, he needn't come home at all.

"Why has Finland been warned in this way? Does Great Britain want to establish a front in Finland? Surely not, because efforts to establish a front in Norway and the Balkans has taught Britain that she does not have the forces to attack Germany on land. It is clear that Britain wants Finland to make peace so that the Murmansk railroad would be open for the shipment of British-American war supplies which are sorely needed by Russia. It is useless for Uncle Sam to warn Finland unless he wants to fully guarantee her security."

American Signstar, Hancock, Mich., three times weekly, Nov. 13:

"Finland's note to the United States makes clear that the United States is laboring under a misapprehension in believing that the use of Finnish military forces in this defensive war has made Finland's freedom and independence a matter of German decision. Just the opposite: when Germany started war against Russia she saved Finland from being left alone to withstand Russia's threats which would have meant eventual annihilation."

Minneapolis Tribune, New York Mills, Minn., three times weekly, Nov. 13:

"This reply [Finland's] is to be interpreted as Finland's belief in the ability of its army soon to reach the East Karelian objective which is the safeguard of its eastern border."

Representative editorials from liberal-socialist papers are as follows:

Paivalehti, Duluth, Minn., daily, Nov. 13:

"This country helps Russia today not because there is anything to select between Hitler and Stalin from a moral point of view but because Nazi

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Germany is much more powerful and in a military sense a greater menace to us than Russia is.

"....if Hitler wins Russia, he apparently will betray Finland; he surely would change Finland to a puppet state. But what would happen to Finland if she made a separate peace with Russia, and if she could do so regardless of protests by Germany? If Hitler should win he surely would take revenge on the Finns. But what would happen if Russia won? Would not Stalin also seek vengeance on the Finns? Would not Russia try to hog all Finland?"

"The weakness of our government's position toward Finland is that insufficient importance is given to this phase of the situation. To say to Finland that if it continues its war against Russia we will sever our friendship with her. But we do not say what help or what efficient guarantees, if any, we are ready to give her if she makes peace with Russia. Are we ready, with England, to guarantee the inviolability of Finnish-Russian borders if the borders are returned at their original places? Are we ready to enforce our guarantees with sufficient military power? Of it victorious Russia invades Finland, do we only satisfy ourselves with new speeches in Congress on how heroic Finland is and a statement from the State Department expressing our regrets over the tragedy?"

Helsinki, Nov. 13:

"In any event, Finnish and German relations are and have been such that they cannot be compared with the relations which existed between Germany and Poland, or Germany and Czechoslovakia, for instance."

Helsinki, Fitchburg, Mass., daily, Nov. 14:

The editorial quotes the New York Times of Nov. 13 as saying that terrible as the Finnish position in "peace with Russia, even though it would make the Germans angry, will benefit Finland more than continuing the participation in the war" and that "we hope that Washington will not give up its attempt to bring Finland over to its side."

In commenting it declares: With this type of comment American newspapers receive the Finnish answer. Friendship toward Finland exists. The difference

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of opinion between the Finnish government and representatives of American public opinion depends on the belief as to which side will win the war. The German victories and her power undoubtedly has had an effect on the Finnish government and, maybe, on the whole people. Over here we believe in the ultimate victory of the democracies. We believe so too. Therefore we join with the New York Times in the wish they express in the last sentence."

The Communist position is stated in the following editorial:

Ironing, Superior, Wis., daily, Nov. 14:

"The Finnish Government has now officially reported to the United States Government that it cannot accept the latter's suggestion that Finland end the war and make peace with the Soviet Union. Or, better stated, Hitler's government has reported that to be the answer of the Finnish puppet government.

"This answer of the Finnish Government points out better than anything else that its earlier arguments of being engaged in a defensive war only are lies, and that it is not looking for anything else but the security of its borders. It shows that the Finnish Government is knowingly and undeniably participating in the world conquest plan of the Axis powers.

"....already a week and a half before the Finnish Government gave its answer to the United States, it was known in Italy what kind of answer it was going to be. It was known because the answer was given by the same clique which governs Italian procedure - the Hitler Axis.

"The Finnish-American's duty is to support more powerfully than ever the United States foreign policy against Hitler, give assistance in developing that policy which guarantees the quickest possible destruction of Hitlerism, and help force the banishment of Hitler's agents from the shoulders of the Finnish people. The representatives and agents of Hitler's puppet government in this country should be sent back to their bosses without delay as they are dangerous to American security.

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As so frequently happens in the foreign language press in the United States, when confronted with a highly controversial question, editorial comment appearing in influential English language newspapers is reprinted. A number of Finnish papers have resorted to this device. Among the papers and individuals quoted are:

The Chicago Tribune, Duluth News-Tribune, New York Daily Mirror (Hector Cartier), New York Times (editorial), New York Times (James O'Hare McCavale), Boston Globe and the Christian Science Monitor.

-5-0-5-

Mr. Gooch V RYOS
Mr. Robinson JTR

11-22-41

Please read and return to this office.



JAMES P. BAXTER, 3rd

Dr. Batt
+ return
FINLAND
OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT
SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOV 14 1945

W. L. BATT
DIRECTOR OF MATERIALS

November 14, 1945

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
6th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The attached letter came to me from a man
whom I have known very well for a good many
years and who has been associated with Sweden
in very much the way I have been.

He talked to me sometime ago about the
Swedish situation and its relation to world
affairs and the United States, and I told him
to write me whenever he had any ideas. The
attached is interesting.

I know nothing of the background of the ap-
proach to Finland, but judging by the newspapers,
which I must admit are usually inaccurate, I
thought it was a very unhappy one.

Sincerely yours,

Batt

W. L. Batt

IN OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

W. L. BATT

NOV 12 1941

MATERIALS DIVISION

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

JAMES DONALDSON
PRESIDENTSTORA KOPPARBERG CORPORATION
NEW YORK

November 11, 1941.

277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mr. William L. Batt,
Social Security Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Batt:

I refer to my visit to your office on the 28th of October and our discussion of matters pertaining to Sweden.

Somewhat along the lines of this discussion there followed last week action by our Government in demanding that Finland stop all aggression against Russia or else take the consequences both now and in the future as to our relationship, etc. At the time the newspapers carried these headlines I was distressed with the manner in which our Government acted, but I did not want to be too hasty in any criticism. Since then I have weighed the situation very carefully in my mind, and have come to the conclusion that once again we have failed in the proper approach on matters pertaining to the Scandinavian countries. Of course, I am not acquainted with the entire background of facts that the State Department acted upon. I merely express my opinion from what I have read plus what I feel I know of the Scandinavian situation and of Sweden's sphere of activity in particular.

For example, it is one thing to demand that Finland cease her attacks on Russia, but it is a strange demand when we avoid any solution to the withdrawal of Russian forces from locations still occupied, such as the Hango Peninsula. Neither do we apparently offer - or are we in a position to offer at this time - a solution as to how she is to rid her country of German troops, or how she is to obtain food stuffs, medicine and military needs, all of which she would be immediately in desperate need and which she can now only obtain thru Germany. The point, however, that is perhaps of even greater importance is that while we make this demand now we withhold any compensating guarantee to Finland that we will protect her against any new aggression later when Russia regains her strength.

I feel the above viewpoint illustrates the need of a small but capable commission working within our State Department to plan and work out all the inter-related problems involved in our handling of our affairs with the Scandinavian countries. It is evident that such a commission would work principally with Sweden as the effective medium of accomplishing the various results desired from both a diplomatic and military standpoint.

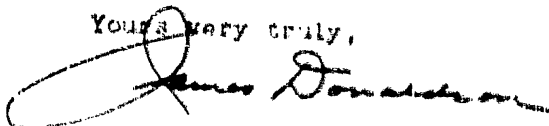
It is my view that if we were working with Sweden along the lines I discussed with you a few weeks ago, we could in this instance have approached the Swedish Government and requested their assistance in bringing about an ending of Finland's activities within say a matter of three or four weeks. You undoubtedly appreciate that Sweden has played - and must continue to play - a very active role in the doings of the northern countries and has a lot at stake in regard to the

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steps that Finland takes. Further, she has, thru her assistance she is rendering Finland, sufficient pressure to exert of a nature that would have to be respected.

It is, of course, ridiculous for me to attempt to write about a subject that could easily fill many pages, but I thought I would supplement my previous expressions to you with these few observations, in the hope that thru your contacts something worth while crystalize before long in our building up a better foothold in Scandinavia for the future values we need to have available when the final closing in hour arrives.

Yours very truly,



FROM: NELSON POYNTEN.

THIS REPORT PREPARED THROUGH JIM WARBURG.

-FINNISH LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES-

FINNISH LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR CLASSES, ACCORDING TO DOCTRINES THEY ADHERE TO, OR ACCORDING TO GENERAL PRINCIPLES THEY APPROVE. THESE CLASSES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. CONSERVATIVE GROUP TO WHICH NEWSPAPERS CIRCULATING AMONG THE RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND KINDRED PEOPLE BELONG TO.
2. MORE LIBERAL OR SOMEWHAT LEFTIST GROUP CIRCULATING AMONG THE PEOPLE WHO BELONGED TO SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN FINLAND AND WHO ARE INCLINED TO ACCEPT MORE LEFTIST VIEW OF POLITICAL ASPECTS. THEIR SOCIAL LIFE IS CONCENTRATED AROUND POLITICALLY BIASED ASSOCIATION AND THEY HAVE LITTLE, IF ANY, USE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND A VERY FEW OF THEM BELONGS TO ANY CHURCH ORGANIZATION.
3. FORMER FOLLOWERS OF I.W.W. DOCTRINE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO BY NOW TAKE LITTLE ACTIVE PART IN ANY CURRENT AFFAIRS BUT NOMINALLY ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF I.W.W. THEY TOO HAVE NO INCLINATION TO BELONG TO CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.
4. COMMUNIST GROUP, THE MOST VIOLENT AND PERHAPS MOST ACTIVE GROUP. THEY USUALLY FOLLOW COMMUNISTIC LINE ALMOST TO A LETTER, ALTHOUGH OPENLY IN LAST YEAR OTWO THEY HAVE DENTED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO COMMUNISM BECAUSE OF FEAR OF GETTING INTO TROUBLE.

THE NEWSPAPERS IN THESE CATEGORIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

GROUP 1.--

NEW YORKIN UUTISIT, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
VALVOJA, CALUMET, MICH.
AMERIKAN SUOMETAR, HANCOCK, MICH.
AUTTAJA, IRONWOOD, MICH.
MINNESOTAN UUTISIT, NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.
LANNEN SUOMETAR, ASTORIA, OREGON.
OPAS, CALUMET, MICH.

GROUP 2. --

RAIVAAJA, FITCHBURG, MASS.
PAIVALEHTI, DULUTH MINN.

(CHANGED RECENTLY TO THAT GROUP BY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.)

GROUP 3. --

INDUSTRIALIST, DULUTH, MINN.

GROUP 4. --

GROUP 2. --

RAIVAAJA, FITCHEBURG, MASS.

PAIVALEHTI, DULUTH MINN.

(CHANGED RECENTLY TO THAT GROUP BY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.)

GROUP 3. --

INDUSTRIALIST, DULUTH, MINN.

GROUP 4. --

TYOMIES, SUPERIOR, WIS.

ETEENPAIN, YONKERS, N.Y.

(FORMERLY WAS LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY.

OUT OF THESE FOUR GROUPS THREE FIRST SUPPORTED FINNISH POSITION DURING THE FIRST WAR. ONLY COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS STAYED HOSTILE TO FINLAND.

DURING THE PRESENT WAR, FIRST TWO GROUPS BELIEVE FINLAND IS A VICTIM OF AGGRESSION AND THAT SHE DEFENDS ONLY OF HER INDEPENDENCE. THEREFORE THEIR SYMPATHIES ARE WITH FINLAND.

FOR THIRD GROUP THIS WRITER IS NOT SO DEFINITE BUT BELIEVES THAT IT IS NOT SO SYMPATHETIC TOWARD FINLAND AS BEFORE AND MAY EVEN TURN HOSTILE IN VIEWS, ELABORATING NAZISM AS BASIS OF HOSTILITY.

COMMUNIST GROUP FOLLOW USUAL TRADITION WITH COMMUNIST ELEMENT OF THE COUNTRY. THEY ARE THE ONES WHO RECENTLY HAVE ADDRESSED LETTERS TO SECRETARY OF STATE AND PERHAPS OTHERS TO ASK OUSTING OF FINNISH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ETC.

NONE OTHERS HAVE SENT SIMILAR LETTERS.

FINNISH AMERICANS GENERALLY BELIEVE, OUTSIDE OF COMMUNISTS, THAT FINLAND OR FINNISH PEOPLE DO NOT APPROVE NAZISM OR ANY AGGRESSION BY THEM BUT ARE TOO CLOSE TO BE ABLE TO SAY ANYTHING. NO GROUP IN THE UNITED STATES APPROVE NASIM OR THEIR AGGRESSION ANY BETTER THAN THAT OF FASCISM. LEFT ELEMENT ONCE IN A WHILE, WHEN NO BETTER ARGUMENT IS FOUND AGAINST CONSERVATIVE GROUPS OR THEIR NEWSPAPERS ARE INCLINED TO INSULT THEM FOR NAZISM FOR ANY MODERATE OR FOR ANY CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF THEIRS.

OF ALL GROUPS THE CHURCH GROUPS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN MOST LOYALLY INCLINED AND EVEN IN THESE CRISES WILL NOT DEVITE FROM THAT POSITION.

TWO THIRDS OF ALL FINNS IN AMERICA ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

DIVISION OF FINNISH AMERICANS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES MIGHT BE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

1. LARGEST, VERY DOMINANT GROUP IS THE ONE WHO APPROVE RELIGION AND ARE MEMBERS OR PATRONIZERS OF ONE OR ANOTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AMONG THEM. THEY ARE NOT UNITED INTO A SINGLE GROUP.

TWO THIRDS OF ALL FINNS IN AMERICA ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
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1. LARGEST, VERY DOMINANT GROUP IS THE ONE WHO APPROVE RELIGION AND ARE MEMBERS OR PATRONIZERS OF ONE OR ANOTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AMONG THEM. THEY ARE NOT UNITED INTO A SINGLE GROUP, BUT EACH LARGER DENOMINATION HAS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION. SUOMI SYNOD, WHOSE OFFICES ARE IN HANCOCK, MICH. IS THE MOST POWERFUL AMONG THE CHURCH GROUPS AND THEIR OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER IS AMERIKKAN SUOMETAR AND SUBSIDIARY LAMMEN SUOMETAR. THERE ARE FOUR FAIRLY LARGE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONG THEM, ALTHOUGH THEY ACCEPT PROTESTANT LUTHERAN RELIGION AS THE BASIS OF THEIR RELIGION.
2. WELL ORGANIZED GROUP IS THE GROUP WHICH CALLS THEMSELVES "FINNISH AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY". THEY CHANGED TO THAT NAME SOME TWO YEARS AGO. UP TO THAT TIME WERE KNOWN AS SOCIALISTS. IT REPRESENTS A GOOD PART OF FINNISH AMERICANS ESPECIALLY HERE IN EAST AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. THEY HAVE CLUBS IN DIFFERENT CENTERS OF FINNISH AMERICANS AND ADHERE TO THEIR NEWSPAPER RAIVAAJA, FITCHBURG, MASS. RECENTLY PAIVALEHTI IN DULUTH CAME INTO THEIR HANDS THROUGH PURCHASE.
3. COMMUNIST ARE PERHAPS MOST ACTIVE BUT FORMS COMPARATIVELY SMALL GROUP IN TOTAL FINNISH AMERICAN POPULATION.
4. I.W.W. FOLLOWERS ARE SO SCATTERED THAT THEY HAVE VERY LITTLE ACTIVITY AND HAVE HARDLY ANY ORGANIZATIONS.

ALL IN ALL, FIRST GROUP MAY FORM 65 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, 25 PERCENT OR 30 PERCENT OF GROUP 2 AND 10 PERCENT OF GROUP 3 AND 4.

A GREAT NUMBER OF FINNISH AMERICANS DON'T BELONG TO ANY GROUP AS A MEMBER, BUT ABOVE ESTIMATE IS BASED UPON MENTALITY AND THE POSITION THEY WOULD TAKE OR FOLLOW."

~~THIS SURVEY WAS MADE BY J. J. CANAS, EDITOR OF NEW YORKER-MILITARY.~~

WR146P 11/17/41

FILED

November 17, 1941

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose, for your information,
a report just prepared by this office
on the Finnish Language Press in the
United States.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Enc. M:CC

Finnish language press in the United States can be divided into four classes, according to doctrines they adhere to, or according to general principles they approve. These classes are as follow:

1. Conservative group to which newspapers circulating among the religious groups and kindred people belong to.
2. More liberal or somewhat leftist group circulating among the people who belonged to social-democrats in Finland and who are inclined to accept more leftist view of political aspects. Their social life is concentrated around politically minded association and they have little, if any, use for religious organizations and a very few of them belongs to any church organization.
3. Former followers of I.W.W. doctrine in the United States who by now take little active part in any current affairs but nominally

adhere to the principles of I.W.O. They to have no inclination to belong to church organizations.

4. Communist group, the most violent and perhaps most active group. They usually follow communistic line almost to a letter, although openly in last year or two they have denied their allegiance to communism because of fear of getting into trouble.

The newspapers in these categories are as follow:

Group 1 -

New York uutiset, Brooklyn, N. .

Valvoja, Calumet, Mich.

Amerikan Suometar, Hancock, Mich.

Auttaja, Ironwood, Mich.

Minnesotan Uutiset, New York Mills, Minn.

Lannen Suometar, Astoria, Oregon

Opas, Calumet, Mich.

Group 2 -

Raivaaja, Fitchburg, Mass.

Puivalehti, Duluth, Minn.

by change in ownership).

Group 3 -

Industrialist, Duluth, Minn.

Group 4 -

Tyomies, Superior, Wis.

Eteenpain, Yonkers, N. Y.

(Formerly was located in New York City).

Out of these four groups three first supported Finnish position during the first war. Only Communist newspapers stayed hostile to Finland.

During the present war, first two groups believe Finland is a victim of aggression and that she defends only of her independence. Therefore their sympathies are with Finland.

For third group this writer is not so definite but believes that it is not so sympathetic toward Finland as before and may even turn hostile in view, elaborating Russian as basis of hostility.

Communist group follow usual tradition

with communist element of the country. They are the ones who recently have addressed letters to Secretary of State and perhaps others to ask ousting of Finnish diplomatic representatives, etc. None others have sent similar letters.

Finnish Americans generally believe, outside of Communists, that Finland or Finnish people do not approve Nazism or any aggression by them but are too close to be able to say anything. No group in the United States approves Nazism or their aggression any better than that of Fascism. Left element once in a while, when no better argument is found against conservative groups or their newspapers are inclined to insult them for Nazism for any moderate or for any conservative views of theirs.

Of all groups the church groups have always been most loyally inclined and even in these crises will not deviate from that position.

Two thirds of all Finns in America are American citizens.

Division of Finnish Americans and their activities might be classified as follows:

1. Largest, very dominant group is the one who approve religion and are members or patronizers of one or another religious denomination among them. They are not united into a single group, but each larger denomination has national organization. Suomi ~~suomi~~, whose offices are in Hancock, Michigan, is the most powerful among the church groups and their official newspaper is Amerikan Suometar and subsidiary Lannen Suometar. There are four fairly large religious denominations among them, although they accept protestant Lutheran religion as the basis of their religion.
2. Well-organized group is the group which calls themselves "Finnish American League for Democracy." They changed to that name some two years ago. Up to that time

were known as Socialists. It represents a good part of Finnish Americans especially here in East among industrial workers. They have clubs in different centers of Finnish Americans and adhere to their newspaper *Raivaaja*, Fitchburg, Mass. Recently *Paivalehti* in Duluth came into their hands through purchase.

3. Communist are perhaps most active but forms comparatively small group in total Finnish American population.

4. I.W.W. followers are so scattered that they have very little activity and have hardly any organizations.

All in all, first group may form sixty-five (65) per cent or more of the total population, twenty-five (25) percent or thirty (30) percent of group two and ten (10) percent of group three and four.

A great number of Finnish Americans don't belong to any group as a member, but above estimate is based upon mentality and the position they would take or follow.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

to the Pond. 100.

Confidence is extended to the...
 United States...
 development...
 not on the...
 ...

and hence to the embarrassment to the State Department. Peckoff is here with the family. He went to New York (today), by plane from Washington. He is expected in Washington today or tomorrow.

I am sending the letter I wrote to you
at the Capitol, and I am sending the
am not sure if you can out.

Since 1971

JWW/aen

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 12, 1941

Finland
x Fay
x Finland's

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. McKay
From: H. V. V. Fay
Subject: Suggestion re Finland

Finland's principal military objective is the occupation of the main line of the Marmansk Railroad on a broad front. It does not seem necessary to declare war on Finland by U. K. or U. S., in order to guard this road. Allied troops guarded the Siberian railroads in 1918-20 against partisan guerrilla bands, with whom we at least were in sympathy. Merely when they attacked, our troops defended themselves and cleared the road.

The Allies could now merely announce that they are going to guard the main line of the Marmansk Railroad against attacks from any source as we do the seaway to the U. K. or will soon. Diplomatic representatives need not be removed from Finland. Necessities of life could be admitted through Petsamo; only military supplies need be held up and they are now, I believe. The Russian troops could be mostly removed as Allied troops took over except for a few small units specially trained in winter fighting and scout work to assist the Allied commands. The Finns would hesitate to attack Allied units or to declare war on the Allies. The German troops in Finland are no good. If Finland did attack or declare war, the onus would be on it and the affect on Germany's other allies (who are fundamentally pro-ally it seems) would be much less than if the Allies took the initiative, and might even be negligible.

At the same time U. S. S. R. might be induced to give up Hangoe and should be willing reciprocally to stop air raids.

The job would probably fall to Canadian troops, possibly assisted later on by Alaskan units. Both the

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Canadians and we have officers and men ranging from 45 - 65 years of age who fought in the Archangel expedition of 1918-1919.

If this suggestion seems good, I believe it should be passed up to Colonel Donovan through regular channels expeditiously.